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OAS RESOLUTION ON ECUADOREAN-PERUVIAN CONFLICT

PY051455 Paris AFP in Spanish 0029 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Feb (AFP)--The OAS consultative meeting here which is studying the Peruvian-Ecuadorean conflict at last reached an agreement this afternoon regarding its final resolution after 3 days of intensive negotiation. Any reference to the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol by which peace was concluded between Ecuador and Peru after the 1941 war had to be purged from the text in order to satisfy Ecuador.

The four guarantor countries of the protocol--Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States--announced, however, that at the closing plenary meeting they will read a declaration confirming the validity of the treaty and their readiness to comply with their role as guarantors.

The full text of the final resolution reads as follows:

The 19th foreign ministers' consultative meeting, in view of the fact that the agenda of this meeting contains the cessation of military operations in the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border zone of the El Condor Mountain Range which prompted this 19th foreign ministers' consultative meeting, and the maintenance of peace;

Considering that the Permanent Council called together the 19th consultative meeting with the necessary urgency as requested by Ecuador in accordance with the resolution of 29 January 1981;

That the Permanent Council expressed in that resolution its deep concern over events which disturb friendship and solidarity among brother peoples and urged the governments not to take any action which might aggravate the present situation, and that the report from the Argentine, Brazilian, Chilean and U.S. Governments announcing the cease-fire obtained through their efforts with the Ecuadorean and Peruvian Governments has been confirmed by the foreign ministers of the two countries during this meeting with the clarifications they deemed suitable;

Taking into account the report given by the Brazilian delegate on behalf of the Argentine, Brazilian, Chilean and U.S. Governments regarding the task they are carrying out with Ecuadorean and Peruvian consent, and after having heard the expositions of the Ecuadorean and Peruvian foreign ministers regarding the events which occurred in the Ecuadorean-Peruvian border zone;

Confirms the principles and aims set forth in the OAS Charter of strenghening peace and security in the continent and the need to preserve a permanent atmosphere of understanding and friendship among the American nations;

States that the OAS has the binding obligation of safeguarding the preservation, maintenance and consolidation of peace in the continent, and resolves:

1. To observe with sadness that armed confrontations have taken place between two member countries of the organization, confrontations which endanger the peace and security of the continent;

2. To receive with satisfaction the announcement of the two governments regarding the cease-fire in the zone of conflict, an announcement which has been confirmed by their foreign ministers during this meeting;

3. To urge the two countries to demobilize and disband their forces as soon as possible and to discontinue the military operations undertaken because of the confrontations, limiting themselves to maintaining normal borderguard personnel;

4. To express satisfaction over the solemn commitment made by the two countries at this consultative meeting, which is truly representative of the American peoples and governments, to restore and strengthen the peace by refraining from any act that may disturb it and to make every effort to overcome the present difficulties;

5. To record that the two countries have accepted visits by the commission formed of Argentine, Brazilian, Chilean and U.S. representatives, which is already functioning, to watch over the observance of the cease-fire and create conditions of peace between them. and to express its appreciation for the work being done by the abovementioned countries;

6. To reassert the watchful presence of the OAS in order to maintain and strengthen peace and contribute to an atmosphere of understanding between the two countries;

7. To instruct the Permanent Council to keep itself informed about the actions taken by the two governments in order to achieve the high purposes stated here.

NEWSPAPER ANALYZES COURSE OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PY041135 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Feb 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Going Back to Facts"]

[Text] Some perfectly coordinated declarations mark the beginning of a new phase in U.S. diplomacy. President Reagan said that the Soviets "reserve for themselves the right to commit any crime, lie and cheat to push forward a worldwide revolution," while Secretary of State Alexander Haig declared that the Soviet Union is involved "in a deliberate policy of support and encouragement for terrorism." In turn, Defense Secretary Weinberger backed the need for a "drastic rearmament" of the United States, while the State Department spokesman echoed Haig's declaration on the USSR involvement with terrorism.

An easy stereotype is being used to justify those declarations, which seem to be based on other stereotypes that made the rounds during the U.S. electoral campaign; we have been led back to the cold war by the hands of a rustic "cowboy" who has a 1950-vintage vision of the world.

As all simplifications, this one closes its eyes to some aspect of reality, the substantially new international situation in this case. Ronald Reagan reached the White House not necessarily on the strength of his ability to lead an important political movement, and to stay ahead of a faction embracing sophisticated forms of neorepublicanism or neoconservatism, for the simple reason that he is less rustic than some of his critics. Starting from a position that could be considered "to the right," Reagan won over during his campaign many other electoral sectors. Were Reagan what some people sometimes imagine he is, he would have suffered the fate of Barry Goldwater in 1964, who was shoved aside and transformed into a political oddity by "the center." Reagan evolved toward a rather well-crafted political position; and standing on that position, which implies a delegation of presidential functions, he does not even need to have great talents because he acts as the "chairman of the board" of a large corporation.

As can be seen, that "corporation" is making a profound review of concepts. A review which needs not raise much scandal because the broadside just fired by the U.S. foreign policymakers--being a rhetorical broadside like those frequently fired by the socialist bloc--is aimed at spectators in the country and abroad.

On the domestic front, the spectators feel satisfied, after seeing their country's image so faded as a result of President Carter's catastrophic foreign policy. The main effect of the broadside, however, is to sound an alarm over the visibly expansionist Soviet system.

The new U.S. position must also be judged while taking into consideration the dramatic episode of the invasion of Afghanistan.

It is true that episode was finally accepted--as many others--by international public opinion. The protests over it were timid and shortlived. From the U.S. standpoint, it may have been even more distressing to see that the Carter government did not have a coherent policy to confront a very serious problem, distrected and confused as it was by other problems such as the Iranian crisis and the electoral campaign that was drawing near. The Reagan government is simply going back to the facts.

The invasion of Afghanistan, which definitively buried the detente engineered by Henry Kissinger, was a military operation of great proportions. Moving into an area different from its usual field of operations for the first time, the Soviet war machine demonstrated its mastery of techniques to send enormous numbers of personnel and equipment by air, to coordinate faraway land and air operations through a complicated satellite communications system. As was the case with the United States in Vietnam, the Soviet forces had an opportunity to train under real conditions and proved themselves competent.

It is true that detente did not die from a single stroke. The Soviets have their own version of the cause of death. According to accredited spokesmen, since Nixon's departure they could no longer understand U.S. diplomacy and consequently maintain the understanding that was beginning to take shape between the two superpowers. The Kremlin reacted with perplexity to the U.S. rush to normalize relations with Beijing (a specter that frightens the "Russian souls" to death) and to the ensuing agreements for the sale of military equipment. It continued in that state of perplexity throughout the zigzags of the Carter diplomacy, and then the Kremlim felt offended by the fact that diplomacy at Camp David tried to keep the USSR out of any understanding in the Middle East.

The Soviet idea of detente has obviously always been a very special one and the Kremlin did not stand on ceremony when massively supporting the MPLA in Angola by using Cuban soldiers as surrogates, and also when vigorously intervening in the war between Somalia and Ethiopia. At the same time, all through those years the USSR kept allocating from 11 to 13 percent of its GDP to military investments.

Those investments erased the strategic superiority traditionally held by the United States or transformed it into an uneasy parity in some sectors and recognizable inferiority in other sectors such as that of conventional weapons. The USSR at this time is getting ready to remedy one of its few strategic disadvantages with the construction of a fleet to operate in the "warm seas"--thus fulfilling the old dream of Peter the Great. Its first unit, the missile-equipped cruiser Sovremennly, has already been launched and the fleet could operate on the African west coast from Luanda or could be so positioned as to use Camranh Bay where the Americans built a large base.

The Persian Gulf crisis broadened the strategic possibilities of the USSR. As French writer Raymond puts it: "Should the USSR gain control over the Strait of Hormuz, West Europe will become the Kremlin's protectorate and the United States will be expelled from the European-Asiatic bloc."

In the rest of the Middle East, the USSR has supported terrorists and the "rejection front" in the Arab world. In Africa, the Soviet Union has opposed negotiated agreements, instigating the guerrillas to fight instead of negotiating--particularly to fight those regimes backed by the United States. Whenever possible, the USSR has tried to transform its support for "National liberation movements" into total control over a country. Afghanistan is a perfect example of this strategy.

The irreversibility of the Russian moves make them more serious than some historic mistakes of U.S. diplomacy. The Soviet allegation is that the United States has for decades been throwing its weight around while refusing to recognize the Soviet Union's global role. As seen in Afghanistan, that allegation was transformed into a pretext for blatant aggression.

This is the context--a very different one from the old and naive cold war--in which the new verbal escalation of the new U.S. administration must be analyzed. Reagan, Haig, Weinberger and others are not seeing ghosts. They see that a clear and firm position the first prerequisite to be met if the United States and the Soviet Union are going to resume talks some day.

The current world reality--which has not really undergone any change--must be understood in those terms. Detente gained some ground in the 1970's only because it served the interests of both sides--and it still does. It just happens that at that time the understanding of detente was not developed to the necessary extent. The USSR was inclined to regulate the direct or bilateral aspects of its relations with the United States, but not to regulate the ramifications of the indirect relations in every part of the world.

The tension which killed detente as a result, came from the peripheral areas. The Cubans and Soviets stepped into the wars in Angola in 1975 and in the Ogaden desert in 1977. The Kremlin, in turn, felt threatened when, since 1979, entire areas seem to move in unexpected directions: the PRC, Japan and the United States converged on Asia; the Muslim world contracted the "fundamentalism" fever; the SALT Treaty got entangled in Carter's inconsistencies; an insecure Europe demanded that NATO be strengthened.

The invasion of Afghanistan sealed the end of the (relatively) mutual confidence: The Kremlin gave up trying to understand the U.S. policy and acted on its own with brutal impetus.

The new U.S. diplomacy is working on the basis of all those developments, by taking a firm posture as the only way to change the existing climate of demoralization. The Reagan team will have to make some hard decisions: reinforcing NATO over the long term, creating a rapid deployment force for the Persian Gulf area, protecting the vulnerability of land-based ICBM's. The team must tackle the very difficult task of restructuring the nearly unstuck Western alliance based on the hard reality that the United States alone will not be able to confront the might of the Soviets, because it cannot raise its military budget as easily as can be done in a closed society.

Taking into account all those facts, the understanding with the Soviet bloc will have to be resumed sooner or later, in terms that will not be a capitulation. As for the "arms race" that the Reagan government might be launching, it is no more than a cliche for idle analysts to elaborate on, because a country that does not have congress or public opinion to hold it accountable has long been off and running that race.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT PLEASES PCB, CHURCH LEADERS

PY051220 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Giocondo Dias, secretary general of the proscribed Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], expressed his delight at President Figueiredo's statements that he also offers his hand to Marx's disciples.

Giocondo Dias also stated that he is willing, and does not impose any conditions, to discuss the legalization of the PCB with the chief of state.

Archbishop Praises Statement

PY041204 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Sao Paulo Archbishop Msgr Evaristo Arns believes that President Figueiredo has contributed greatly to a true democratic opening by stating, in Paris, that the presidential elections depend solely on congress.

WAR MATERIEL TO BE PURCHASED BY PORTUGAL, MOROCCO

PY051318 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Feb 81 p 20

[Excerpt] Lisbon--After a meeting with President Joao Figueiredo at the Brazilian Embassy, Jose de Queiroz Morais Zoio, representative of the Brazilian Specialized Engineers, Inc (ENGESA) in Portugal disclosed that the Portuguese Armed Forces had received combat vehicles built by ENGESA and that it was studying the possibility of purchasing some units of the "Urutu" and "Cascavel" types.

At present negotiations are at a standstill, but ENGESA representative pointed out the possibility that combat vehicles from Brazil could be assembled in Portugal for reexport to other countries.

The ENGESA representative also stated that he had negotiated with the Moroccan Government which is interested in purchasing Brazilian arms. He asserted that ENGESA has already started talks with Morocco in this regard.

GOVERNMENT DEMANDS ARGENTINA RELEASE CARTOGRAPHERS

PY051733 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] This is a last minute report:

Chile has demanded Argentina release the four geologists who were arrested in that neighboring country immediately.

It has just been disclosed that the Chilean Government has categorically rejected the Argentine protest regarding the four experts of the Military Geographic Institute who were arrested in that country charged with spying and that it has requested their immediate release and the return of the equipment they carried. Today the Foreign Ministry, through the director of the bilateral relations, delivered the Chilean answer to the protest note presented by the Argentine Government, regarding the incident which took place near Condor Lake, to Argentine charge d'affaires.

In its note the Chilean Government categorically rejects the Argentine protest and requests the immediate release of the four civilian employees of the Military Geographic Institute who were arrested as well as the return of the equipment confiscated. The Chilean Government has also stated to the Argentine Government that it believes this issue falls under the jurisdiction of the joint border commission, in compliance with the 1965 agreements, and suggests a prompt meeting of this organization to solve this problem definitely.

CATHOLIC CHURCH DEPLORES OCCUPATION OF CATHEDRAL

PY042047 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1746 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 4 Feb (LATIN)--The Catholic Church today condemned the occupation of the metropolitan cathedral by 15 homeless persons who rejected a call to leave the building and prevented the entrance of the faithful into the cathedral. The principal church in the country was occupied yesterday morning by 11 women and 4 men from an emergency housing camp expressing solidarity with another group which at the same time evacuated the Swedish Embassy after occupying it for 21 days.

"This is quite regrettable. It is not right to exert pressure in this manner, forcing their way into the house of God. We have implored them to leave but they have refused, Bishop Enrique Alvear told reporters. The National Intelligence Center (CNI), the organization which coordinates the work of the security services with the police, has stated that the occupation of the church was planned by Chilean leftists groups to create a climate of agitation. Church officials have been skeptical about the possibility that the recent occupations of churches may be connected with this plan.

Occupiers Leave Cathedral

PY051808 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The occupants who had remained inside the metropolitan cathedral for 48-hours have left the premises. The 13 occupants--in the beginning there were 15--left the cathedral in 3 taxis which had been hired by church authorities. According to their statements, the occupants held a hunger strike while they were inside the cathedral and although two vicars tried to dissuade them they still carried out their demonstration inside the cathedral.

TERRORISTS CARRY OUT INCENDIARY ATTACK IN SANTIAGO

PY051845 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpts] A group of terrorists, riding in a taxi which they had held up, has carried out a new incendiary attack.

The extremists, one of them wounded, got away after carrying out their terrorist action against the showroom of a construction company at Bilbao and Tobalada Streets. This was disclosed from information released by the frightened taxi driver who remained gagged and with his hands and feet tied up on the floor of the car during the attack.

The driver, (Eduardo Francisco Sorocausas) said that he was stopped by two individuals on Irarrazaval Avenue near Nunoa Park as he was driving his 404 Peugeot car with Las Condes plate number PA973. He said that the individuals asked him to take them to Tobalaba and Larrain Streets but that on the way there they forced him out of the driver's seat and told him not to resist because they belonged to to an extremist command. After tying him up they forced him to get down on the floor of the car. A few minutes later the driver heard a loud explosion and saw the individuals return to the car accompanied by another individual and a woman, later they abandoned him at 3800 (Brigia) Avenue.

The explosion of two of the three bombs which the extremists placed damaged the show room of the construction company (Foram, Navaco, Cantoya, Inc). According to information released by one of the executives of the enterprise, the extremists placed the three explosive devices after having tied up the watchman (Oscar Soto), who they took inside the building where they covered his body with kerosene. Only two of the bombs exploded and (Soto) managed to free himself and escape unhurt through the flames.

A student passing by said that it was quite obvious that one of the individuals was wounded since he was screaming for help.

BRIEFS

INFLATION FIGURE--The National Statistics Institute has reported that the Chilean inflation rate in January 1981 was 1.6 percent, the lowest in the last 12 years. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Feb 81 PY]

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURE--The National Statistics Institute has reported that unemployment among the workforce of greater Santiago was 9.2 percent during the 3-month period November 1980--January 1981. The same period of last year showed 13-percent unemployment. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Feb 81 PY]

GOVERNMENT REACTIONS TO PERUVIAN BORDER CONFLICT

President Roldos' Speech

PA060205 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 1855 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Speech by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera at a workers rally in the Centennial Park in Guayaquil held to condemn the "aggression" of the Peruvian Government and express support for the Ecuadorean Government--live]

[Excerpts] Ecuadorean people, the voice of the president of the republic, who is from Guayaquil, could not be missing from this magnificent rally of the people of Guayaquil. [applause]

I have come to the city of my birth to tell these people, as I have told all the Ecuadorean people, that today, more than ever, a united fatherland will never be defeated. [applause; shouts of "Roldos, Roldos, Roldos," and "a united people will never be defeated"]

The heroic resistance by our soldiers in Paquisha shows the legendary valor, courage and sacrifice of the Ecuadorean soldier. This is the magnificent proof of the determination of the Ecuadoreans, a people who love peace and justice, to have Ecuador's territorial rights respected.

I say here that we have taken--hear me Ecuadoreans--we have taken a step forward, but the problem is not resolved. We have turned to the OAS to voice the need for a peace with justice.

We have advanced one step, but the great edifice of peace is not made of one brick. Peace is built with justice. I urge you to remain serene, calm and organized. The great watchword of the moment is popular organization, the organization of all the country's sectors, because after the aggression to which we were subjected in the past days by our neighbor to the south, we will have to sleep with one eye open. It is necessary to sleep with one eye open [shouts of "Roldos, Roldos"], determined to see that our sovereignty is respected and maintaining that national determination that I have seen across the length and breadth of the fatherland, that magnificent determination that allows me to say to you this afternoon the same thing that I said on Sunday of this week: The Ecuadorean people, along with their soldiers, are determined that when they are wrested from their land, they will come up with the soil which they seek to steal from us. [applause, shouts of "a united people will never be defeated"]

Peru believed that its enormous military power could subdue the will of these people. It has been unable to do this. I reiterate that we want peace. We are struggling for peace by all possible paths. We have turned to the OAS because we want to believe in justice. However, basically, we have to believe in ourselves and I have seen this belief in the faces of 6 million Ecuadoreans.

Foreign Minister Barrera

PA052320 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The OAS foreign ministers consultative meeting has given us the opportunity to reveal to the Americas the actions that Peru has committed against us, Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde said. In the meantime Peru is arguing that the OAS consultative meeting cannot handle the case.

In a brilliant speech to the nation carried by a radio network, Foreign Minister Barrera Valverde accused Peru of aggression in the area of the El Condor range. Barrera Valverde explained the situation to the Ecuadoreans and why the problem was submitted to the OAS. Barrera Valverde asked Peru, the aggressor, the reason for its unjust attack. Among other things, Barrera Valverde made a point of the big difference that exists between the Peruvian Armed Forces' opulence and increasing military capacity and the hunger and poverty of the Peruvian civilian population. Barrera Valverde based some of his arguments on facts obtained from Peruvian documents and pointed out to the fact that it has been Peru's tactic to strike first and then ask for a dialogue.

Although the reply of Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella was not transmitted by radio, we learned that his reply to Barrera's frontal attack was that he had attended the consultative meeting on mere courtesy, but that the incident did not merit the calling of a foreign ministers consultative meeting. He said that the Rio de Janeiro Protocol has provisions for dealing with such incidents.

Regarding the incidents in the El Condor Range, Minister Arias Stella said that Ecuador had set up three military posts in the area of the Comaina River on the eastern side of the El Condor Range in Peruvian territory and that he had called the attention of the Ecuadorean foreign minister to this. On that occasion he urged his Ecuadorean colleague to do something about so as to prevent any regrettable incident that could occur. However, since Ecuador did nothing, Peru decided to carry out the military operations to evict the Ecuadoreans from Peruvian territory. Minister Arias Stella also alleged that Ecuador and Peru have no international problems pending and that this proves that the Rio de Janeiro Protocol definitely solved their problems. However, he added that in view of the recent incidents, Peru summoned the guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol to a meeting in Brasilia and Ecuador had the opportunity to submit its case there.

Foreign Minister Barrera Valverde strongly rejected Arias Stella's allegations and accused him of trying to distort facts.

Increase of Defense Funds

PA060051 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The emergency situation being experienced by the country is forcing the state to readjust the 1981 budget. In a press bulletin, the Finance Ministry reported that it is changing the budget of the national participation fund to increase the contingency fund for national security as is established in the constitution. The measures that have been adopted include reduction in the allocations to various provinces. The Finance Ministry explained that if the national defense needs do not affect those funds and if financial conditions permit it, the reduced allocations will be gradually replaced throughout 1981.

Inspector General on Defense

PA060135 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Gen Gribaldo Mino, inspector general of the army, has said that Ecuador has sufficient forces to defend itself but not to launch an attack. He indicated that the post of Machinaza is the Ecuadorean point which is closest to Peru while the Peruvian posts of Jimenez, (Vanda) and Chavez Valdivieva are the closest posts to Ecuadorean territory. The three posts which were attacked have proved sufficient for the defense of sovereignty, he said. When the first aggression occurred on 22 January, prefabricated houses were being installed in Paquisha, he added.

Casualty Report

PA060137 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Gen Gribaldo Mino, inspector general of the army, has reported that the Ecuadorean Armed Forces sustained eight casualties during the battles of Paquisha, Mayayco and Machinaza. The high-ranking officer said that there were heroic acts by the Ecuadorean soldiers despite the constant bombing raids by the Peruvian forces. Regarding the situation at the border posts of Mayayco and Machinaza, he said that the Ecuadorean troops are alert for any aggression.

PRESIDENT REJECTS REPRISALS AGAINST ECUADOR

PY052221 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1840 GMT 5 Feb 81

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Excerpts] Lima, 5 Feb (LATIN)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry has said that Ecuador must not fear that Peru will take reprisals, because it has terminated the recent border incident.

Belaunde added that with the conclusion of the fighting in the El Condor Mountain Range, on the border of the two countries, there must now be a period in which good sense must reign for the benefit of the two countries.

"No reprisals will be taken against Ecuador, despite the offense that has been received from the authorities of that country," he said in a speech given at the headquarters of the Popular Action Party, which he founded 25 years ago and which has helped him achieve the Presidency twice.

The president reiterated his confidence that the Andean Pact, which includes Bolivia, Colombia and Venezuelan in addition to Peru and Ecuador, "will continue its task of integration," and he confirmed that Peru will continue to support it.

Belaunde maintained that the inspection trip carried out by the representatives of the guarantor countries of the 1942 treaty that defined the border between Peru and Ecuador has served to prove that Peru's attitude was one of absolute legitimate defense of its sovereignty.

"We respect those who obey orders," the chief of state said when referring to the Ecuadorean soldiers that fought on the border.

He remarked that "I have ordered that if bodies are found they must be buried with the appropriate honors because they are not to blame for the madness and irresponsibility of those who gave them orders."

The two countries last night promised the OAS that they would maintain peace.

The Peruvian Government today invited journalists to visit the Comaina Valley, where the border posts are located, 250 kilometers east of the Pacific Ocean.

Foreign Minister's Statement

PY060230 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0150 GMT 6 Feb 81

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Text] Lima, 5 Feb (LATIN)--Peru will not make any claim against Ecuador for "indemnification" of war losses," and Peru will attend the meeting of foreign ministers of the Andean Pact "so that the process may be strengthened," Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella said at a press conference tonight.

Arias, who returned from Washington where he attended the OAS consultative meeting, added that at the OAS he stated that Peru "has regained full sovereign control of the territory where foreign troops had infiltrated.

The minister talked to newsmen at his office 3 days after the cease-fire observed by Peruvian and Ecuadorean military forces at the border area between their countries, namely the El Condor Mountain Range, after they exchanged accusations of violation of their respective territories.

Arias said Peru will attend the meeting of foreign ministers of the Andean Pact called by Venezuela and noted that "the meeting, being very important, must be held in the near future to strengthen the integration process which has been weakened in recent months."

He said that he held a preliminary meeting with his Colombian and Venezuelan counterparts on the occasion of the OAS meeting, and they agreed that the meeting should be held "as soon as this stage of the situation (the Peruvian-Ecuadorean conflict) is overcome. This conflict must be overcome."

In addition to the above three countries, the other members of the subregional integration agreement are Ecuador and Bolivia.

Regarding possible claims for indemnification of war losses against Ecuador, Arias said: "I believe the time has come to strengthen peace, to think toward the future and to see how to best safeguard our sovereignty. This is a time in which we should look with a constructive spirit at those things which will help us improve our relations with our neighboring countries."

He said that at the OAS he made a "clear denunciation" of how Ecuador attempted to deceive the international community by making Peruvian territory appear as if it were Ecuadorean. He said he had also emphasized the way the Peruvian Armed Forces acted to recapture the invaded zone "without trespassing a single millimeter onto the other country's soil."

Arias praised the actions taken in the OAS by Brazil, Argentina, Chile and the United States--the guarantor countries of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro agreement, which established border limits between Peru and Ecuador but which is questioned by Ecuador.

He said: "The OAS was receiving daily the reports and cables sent by the four guarantors gathered in Brazil who, acting with resolve, were able to restore peace and to dispel the threat which prompted the meeting of the OAS foreign ministers."

The foreign minister said: "It became clear at the OAS consultative meeting that the four guarantor countries were not only willing to assume their responsibility now, at this moment--as they have already done and continue to do--but they also clearly conveyed their desire to assume their responsibility in the future, under any circumstances."

BELIZE

OFFICIALS TO ATTEND UK-GUATEMALA TALKS IN NEW YORK

FL050209 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The minister of state and Mr (Robert Leslie) will be attending the talks between Great Britain and Guatemala which begin tomorrow, 6 February, in New York. His excellency the governor will also be attending. The minister of state in the premier's office, Honorable V.H. Courtney, and Mr (Leslie) left today. His excellency the governor, Mr James Hennessy, left for New York yesterday.

COSTA RICA

PLN SAID BREAKING WITH SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

PA051924 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpt] This station asked, Guillermo Barquero, leader of the National Liberation Party [PLN] youth, about a statement by the PLN Political Committee expressing disagreement with the stand of the Socialist International regarding the Salvadoran case. He replied that the most conservative sectors of the PLN are promoting a break with the international social social democrats.

In view of the PLN statement, one paper reported that the PLN had broken relations with the Socialist International, but Barquero denied this. He noted that he also has some disagreements with it but that doesn't mean there is a split. He added that the most conservative sectors within the PLN, who are not familiar with the party's relations with the Socialist International, are the ones that are promoting this break.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE OF ARMY, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

'Fierce Fighting' in Conchagua

PA051504 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY In Spanish 4 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] A major clash occurred yesterday morning between troops and more than 300 terrorists holed up in the town of Conchagua, a few kilometers from the port of La Union.

According to reports, at about 0730 it was learned in San Miguel and La Union that a large group of individuals had again appeared in Conchagua, probably coming from the nearby volcano area. These individuals were committing outrages against private property, so troops were sent immediately.

The Salvadoran Air Force was also asked to support the troops, who engaged the terrorists 1 hour later in the town and in nearby areas.

It was reported that fierce fighting was still taking place around 1000 yesterday but that the subversives were being annihilated.

The naval base at La Union sent heavily armed patrol vessels to prevent the arrival by sea or reinforcements for the terrorists. Last week terrorists damaged the mayor's office and private homes in Conchagua.

The number of casualties in the battle so far is unknown. The armed forces are patrolling nearby areas to find the hideouts of the attackers.

Dulce Nombre de Maria Action

PA052238 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 4 Feb 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Terrorists in olive green uniforms on Sunday attacked and tried to seize the town of Dulce Nombre de Maria, Chalatenango Department, but they were repelled by army patrols. However, they created great havoc in the town.

It has been learned that the individuals who attacked Dulce Nombre de Maria were probably the same ones who dynamited two small but important wooden bridges in San Fernando and dynamited electric power pylons and carried out other acts of violence.

Attack on Embassy Building

PA052314 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Feb 81 p 3

[Excerpts] A number of terrorist attacks were carried out by alleged members of subversive groups in San Salvador yesterday.

At around 1020, three individuals inside a speeding red vehicle moving eastward opened fire on the Centroamericana Building on the corner of Roosevelt Boulevard and 59th Avenue where the Peruvian, Brazilian, Swiss, Costa Rican and other embassies are located.

Yesterday morning several shopping centers received anonymous telephone calls saying that bombs would be set off. Fortunately, nothing occurred and everyone continued their tasks. It has been said that this is part of the psychological terrorist war to frighten the working people or a bad joke by unscrupulous individuals.

Report on FMLN Bulletins

PA052153 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica (PL)--The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador has revealed that the troops of the military-Christian Democratic junta are carrying out a vast genocidal operation in Conchagua, in the eastern Department of La Union.

FMLN war bulletin No 27 released in San Jose says that the enemy's intentions are to push our forces toward the beaches in the area where several navy boats carrying .30- and .50-caliber machineguns await them.

FMLN war bulletin No 26 had announced earlier that guerrilla groups attacked and destroyed junta forces at Zacatecoluca, in the southern La Paz Department, where they ambushed and killed many soldiers.

Reports released here say that yesterday FMLN groups temporarily seized the town of Dulce Nombre de Maria, in Chalatenango Department, in the north, destroying the communications office and damaging two bridges.

Other reports say that at Suchitoto, in the central Cuscatlan Department, buses stopped circulating 20 days ago when their owners decided to halt this public service after several vehicles were set on fire.

From San Salvador it was reported that the Guatemalan Embassy was machinegunned by a group of men who later escaped. The authorities said that two policemen guarding the embassy were seriously wounded.

Several dynamite attacks were reported yesterday in San Salvador. One of them damaged the Banco del Comercio and several nearby commercial buildings.

Freedom is not attained with flowers but with firearms.

FMLN War Bulletin

PA052346 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish 1702 GMT 5 Feb 81

[War bulletin]

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] Information Section broadcasts for the Salvadoran people and all the peoples of the world:

On 2 February 1981 at 2000 our militias took the town of Mejicanos located on the outskirts of San Salvador and attacked national guards. They also attacked Ciudad Delgado. The enemy used air attacks against our forces. Nine residents were murdered in a cowardly fashion by the army.

Our militias also seized part of Soyapango on the outskirts of San Salvador. The enemy used armored vehicles to attack our forces. Our militias also took the town of Tenancingo and clashed with the enemy. The enemy was attacked in Cuscatancingo, Apopa Lourdes District and the outskirts of the eastern terminal.

The following places were attacked with dynamite: Three stores, two government centers, a savings and loans association, a power substation and several electric power poles and towers. [Words indistinct] the enemy launched a vast genocidal operation in the Conchagua region in La Union Department. The army, commanded by Yankee officers, uses over 400 infantrymen and naval and air support. The enemy intends to push our forces to the beaches where several navy vessels armed with .30- and .50-caliber machineguns wait.

As we are drafting this war communique, our fighters are putting up a heroic resistance.

United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

El Salvador, 3 February 1981, 2300 hours.

'GLIDERS' DROPPING ARMS TO GUERRILLAS AT NIGHT

PA051419 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Official sources report that night flights by planes that make no noise, possibly gliders, from a neighboring country have been used to drop weapons and other equipment to extremists operating near Conchagua Volcano, La Union Department. They added that these flights are being investigated by Salvadoran Air Force and army experts.

Military spokesmen said the investigations are being made on the basis of information supplied by residents of some cantons near the volcano who have said that for the past 3 weeks they have been noticing planes that "make no noise and emit flashing light signals when they fly over certain areas around the volcano." The peasants also reported that the signals are being answered and that bundles are then dropped.

Armed forces spokesmen say many extremists have gathered on the slopes of Conchagua Volcano, where they possibly have hideouts in caves such as those discovered on Guazapa Mountain, El Paisnal, Cutumay-Camones and an area near Ahuachapan.

It was reported that those extremist cells are the ones carrying out harassment operations in Conchagua, La Union, El Carmen and other places in the area and then hide in tunnels near the volcano. The sources reported that an operation is scheduled for this week to dislodge the guerrillas.

AIR FORCE PATROLS OF COASTAL AREAS INTENSIFIED

PA052323 San Salvador I. PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 5 Feb 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Air patrols are being carried out by night and day by members of the Salvadoran Air Force in conjunction with the navy and infantry posts in the three military zones of the republic in order to prevent any possible landings on the country's coasts.

Some training exercises by Salvadoran paratroopers have been confused with raids by peasants living on the coast, military sources have reported.

Nevertheless, patrols have been intensified throughout the country since the landing of mercenaries in El Cuco Beach, San Miguel Department, was repelled on 13 January.

New landings on the coast are believed to be extremely difficult to carry out due to the vigilance which has increased since the first landing. The residents of the coastal areas are cooperating by notifying the authorities of any landings.

RADIO LIBERATION: 'PEOPLE REJECT' NEW U.S. ENVOY

PA052232 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1702 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The Yankee government has appointed someone declared persona non grata as ambassador to our country. He has a criminal record which includes his expulsion from Ethiopia for collaborating in counterrevolutionary activities. This imperialist, Chapin, arrives at our country as ambassador. This is a new move in the chessboard of the U.S. foreign policy, seeking to reinforce by all means the most reactionary and antidemocratic positions.

The oligarchic jackals and the fatherland-peddlers have already begun to express their satisfaction at the appointment of this imperialist. The people reject the appointment of this emissary of death and genocide.

RADIO LIBERATION: U.S. MUST LEARN FROM HISTORY

PA051653 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Imperialist Intervention in El Salvador Threatens Latin America"]

[Text] U.S. imperialism's intervention in El Salvador is not only threatening the peace, sovereignty and independence of El Salvador but denies inalienable rights to Latin American countries. The American people too are suffering the consequences of the hotheads, the rulers and warmongers in the United States with the sinister Alexander Haig as their standard bearer.

(?This) warmonger does not want to learn from history. The imperialists maintain the thesis of not permitting the liberation of still another country in Latin America. There is no doubt that they continue to think like policemen about international affairs. They are trying to tell Latin America to carry out policies of obedience to the decisions of Washington, the Pentagon and the CIA which go against the nations' interests.

For all these reasons, the resolution of the fifth interparliamentary conference of Europe and Latin America is important when it says that the dilemma in El Salvador is serious: Either foreign intervention or self-determination of the Latin American peoples.

Therefore, the struggle of the Salvadoran people concerns all the people in Latin America and the world. The victory of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front will be a precedent that will guarantee the peace, sovereignty and independence of the nations. All united against foreign intervention!

We were saying that the American people are suffering the consequences of the decisions of their rulers. Vietnam cost imperialism $150 billion without taking into account the lives wasted and destruction it caused. All of this became a burden on the U.S. people. The war taxes increased and the lives of youths and professionals in the United States were reduced to ashes in the land of the heroic Ho Chi Minh. Latin Americans and North Americans, let us say no to Yankee intervention in El Salvador!

FMLN'S ROBERTO ROCA ON INTERVENTION CONSEQUENCES

PA060119 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Fourth part of interview held "somewhere in El Salvador" with Roberto Roca, member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front General Command, by unidentified Latin American journalist; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Commander, the inauguration of U.S. President Reagan a few days ago has increased the general concern in Central America regarding a regionalization of the conflict, as experts say, a problem of regionalization of this struggle throughout Central America. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] Because of his political stands and his public statements on foreign policy, Reagan's climb to power constitutes a threat to peace and a permanent danger of direct intervention not only in Central America but throughout Latin America as well. Actually, this is being done in El Salvador, gradually, trying to maintain the appearance of non-intervention as much as possible. However, Reagan's interventionist endeavors are increasingly becoming public knowledge.

We have established a position on this. We feel that for historical reasons any type of direct intervention in Central America by any nation--in the case of Central America it is U.S. imperialism--immediately generates sintiments of repudiation which spread to all Central American countries. In this connection, we firmly believe that as U.S. participation increases it will produce a natural increase in revolutionary activity in Central America and will ultimately result in a spread of the conflict throughout the region.

We do not want this to happen. Better put, we do not want the conflict to spread throughout the region. However, we feel that this will be the natural reaction of the Central American peoples to direct or indirect intervention by the United States, because if the U.S. Government, or U.S. imperialism, incites or forces other countries to intervene, like Honduras or Guatemala--which have already been intervening in a limited and rather surreptitious way--this will also cause a regionalization of the conflict.

We are sure, however, that in the present phase of development of the revolutionary process in Central America the peoples are striving for formulas of national liberation; therefore, even if the conflict should spread throughout the region, the scope of the revolutionary struggle would be national and popular in each country. It would not be a case of intervention of one country into another's struggle, for it would be a matter of each nation of Central America to guarantee the effective right to exercise the principle of self-determination of the peoples.

Thus, the intervention of imperialism would generate a regionalization of the conflict, which would not be in the best interest of world peace or peace in Latin America. That is why we also call on the peoples of Latin America and the people of the United States to keep watch on U.S. intervention attempt in order to keep from threatening peace in Latin America, and also to prevent this intervention from advancing further. Yes, we do believe imperialist intervention is a threat to the Central American area. We do not want it, but there shall be a logical reply of the people against the monstrosity of imperialist intervention.

[Question] Imperialism showed more interest in El Salvador shortly after the victory in the neighboring country of Nicaragua of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. What is your opinion concerning this attitude of imperialism?

[Answer] The fighting in El Salvador, in fact, becomes of primary importance to U.S. imperialism in the measure with which, due to the victory of the heroic people of Nicaragua, the correlation of forces in Central American has undergone a significant change. The victory of the Salvadoran people would ratify and expand such a change in the correlation of forces. This, in turn, will benefit the interests of the peoples of Central America as to the feasibility of making possible the historic objectives of these peoples.

U.S. imperialism, precisely for being imperialistic, cannot favor a political situation that would make possible two basic objectives [as heard]: One is the consolidation of the victory of the Nicaraguan people. As long as Nicaragua remains isolated as a popular, democratic and revolutionary process, the U.S. imperialist maneuvers to change this situation through a series of economic and counterrevolutionary pressures would be more feasible in the same way in which the revolution advances and wins victories in other countries, such a possibility is reduced until it is finally discarded. In that respect, U.S. imperialism will try to stop a revolutionary victory at any cost in El Salvador.

The struggle underway in El Salvador, however, has historically been waged for the past 50 years against a heartless military dictatorship. This struggle has now reached a stage where it has become indestructible. U.S. imperialism may prevent an absolute victory for the time being, but it will not be able to stop a future victory of the Salvadoran people. On the contrary, as we already stated, this will generate the regionalization of the conflict, which is convenient neither for U.S. imperialism nor for us.

In that respect, the interest of the peoples of Central America is to achieve victory while the interest of the U.S. imperialists is to prevent such people from achieving such a victory.

AGREEMENT SIGNED BETWEEN YOUNG OFFICERS, FMLN

PA060326 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] An agreement has been signed between the Young Salvadoran officers and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. The INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY [AIP] reports that a military group signed the agreement with the FMLN in order to create what was described as the new people's army. The report adds that the 10-point agreement establishes that in the new army the patriotic officers will participate in the command of the revolutionary forces. The military ranks will be respected. The FMLN will be accepted as the vanguard of the process and the democratic revolutionary government that will be installed in El Salvador will be obeyed.

The pact which was publicized in Mexico on Wednesday was signed by Joaquin Villalobos, member of the FMLN General Command, and Capt Francisco Mena Sandoval, representative of the young officers who have rebelled against the military-Christian Democratic junta.

AIP adds that the 15 October proclamation of the young officers and the program of the democratic revolutionary government are in agreement and that both are seeking the well-being of the Salvadoran people.

RADIO VENCEREMOS ON ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED REGIME

PA060215 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] El Salvador, like the other Central American countries, has endured a long history of exploitation of their natural resources by Yankee imperialism through its transnationals.

Meanwhile, the nation's economy, totally dependent on the interests of a degenerate oligarchy at the service of imperialism, offers no financial assistance, which creates a permanent deterioration of the small and medium producers.

The programmatic platform of the democratic revolutionary government will pay special attention to small and medium producers. Being a program of a truly popular government, it will assign large financial resources to a most important sector of the country: our peasant population.

Credits and financial facilities will be created to increase the technologic resources, such as machinery, for production increases, and the private property of those willing to participate in the economic recovery program will be respected. In addition, peasant production cooperatives will be created with the cooperation of specialized experts.

All the above, together with a broad education and health program will offer our peasant workers an improved economic situation and a just process of social improvement and advancement.

The democratic revolutionary government will expropriate the properties of large oligarchic landhoarders, who for so many years have exploited our peasants, and these properties will be turned over to the people through their production cooperatives.

MINISTER STRESSES POSITIVE ASPECTS OF ECONOMY

PA060429 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1749 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Finance Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio has reported that El Salvador's economic balance in 1980 was positive despite the difficulties we are experiencing. He added that most of the capital drain has been due to the flight of foreign exchange. It is general knowledge that the Salvadoran revolutionary government has been defending itself from the military attacks of a blind and radical left that wants to impose a totalitarian system on a people who love freedom. On the other side, the extreme rightwing has tried to destabilize the revolutionary process by taking money out of the country and depositing it in either the United States or Europe. Through this action, the extreme rightwing seeks to weaken the aggressive social and economic reforms that benefit the entire country.

These desperate actions of these minority extremes are repudiated by all the people who have shown their total support for the social reforms that the government is implementing.

Returning to the economic situation, we can say that our country's economy continues to be positive thanks to the effort of the Salvadoran people who are enterprising and overcome difficulties through sacrifice.

Despite the fact that our country is passing through difficult times, we maintain the lowest fuel prices in all Central America. Our domestic and foreign obligations are paid on time and we have not resorted to emergency economic measures, the finance minister told newsmen. This shows that our economy is solid, with a future that holds prosperity for all Salvadorans. It also shows the unique character of our revolutionary process and that it is different from the totalitarian Marxist-Leninist regimes and revolutions that bring misery to the peoples who fall in their clutches.

GOALS OF JUNTA'S EDUCATIONAL REFORM OUTLINED

PA052222 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1851 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] All aspects of the reorganization which has now begun in all educational areas are simply revolutionary, Education Minister Aquilino Duarte has said.

It is very important to refer to the government junta's aspiration to implement a short-range plan to change the old systems, which have sacrificed resources without achieving the urgent democratization goals.

Comments in all social circles, and especially those related to education, refer in particular to the deviations which have pervaded some sectors and to the loss of moral values which have given way to a lack of respect for parents, teachers and guidance counselors. What is more serious, though, and a source of justified indignation for people who have a sense of patriotism, has been the scorn and, should we say, the sacrilege committed against some of the fatherland's symbols by elements who have trampled the national flag in public. The symbols of a nation are sacred to all its citizens here and everywhere else in the world.

It must be understood that such actions have only been committed by individuals who are probably under the influence of drugs supplied to them by the Marxist leaders, that is, the youths who are being deceived with the false decoy of Marxist fanaticism to which they are succumbing because of their lack of moral and mental maturity.

GUATEMALA

ARMY REINFORCES BELIZEAN BORDER AREA WITH COMMANDOS

PA052047 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1906 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Army reported today that it has reinforced the border with Belize to prevent the entry of leftist guerrillas from that territory.

It was stressed that this has nothing to do with Guatemala's century-old claim to the territory of Belize, which today is the subject of a new round of negotiations between Guatemala and Great Britain in New York.

The Guatemalan Army said counterinsurgency commandos had been sent to the border area after it was learned that antigovernment groups plan to enter this country from there.

HONDURAS

PNH NOMINATES RICARDO ZUNIGA FOR PRESIDENT

PA051931 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Invoking the electoral victory of the National Party of Honduras [PNH] in 1971, Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus yesterday was nominated as the party's sole candidate. He was nominated by Deputy Orlando Lozano Martinez of Yoro Department.

Yoro Department nominated Zuniga Augustino yesterday during the PNH convention. Locano Martinez said Yoro Department acknowledge the attributes, merits, virtues and other qualities which will give Zuniga Augustinus the victory as presidential candidate.

Zuniga on Washington Trip

PA051940 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpts] What did Ricardo Zuniga Augustinos reply to his political adversaries' questions regarding his constant trips to Washington after the victory of U.S. President Reagan?

[Begin recording] [Question] Thre is great concern in Honduras over your recent trip to the United States. Did this trip have any political overtones?

[Answer] No, not at all. I only went to Washington at the invitation of the Western Hemisphere affairs subcommittee. They were very interested in the political situation in Central America and they spared no questions. I answered the ones I could. I take pride in having been invited by Senator Jesse Helms, who presides over the committee.

[Question] Did you have a chance to meet with the new President of the United States?

[Answer] No, I did not have that chance. In the first place, I did not have an appointment. I did not go there to see him. But it would have been very interesting for me to meet him. I hope to meet him if I am allowed to.

[Question] In your opinion, what are the greatest concerns of the State Department, or rather of Washington, regarding Central America, particularly Honduras?

[Answer] I hope I am not imprudent because the press has already published something. The greatest concern was El Salvador and Cuba's proven aid to the guerrillas. This could be the greatest concern. I have now heard that Secretary Haig had stated that one of the most challenging foreign policy issues was El Salvador and Cuba.

[Question] As far as Honduras, what is it that most interests Washington?

[Answer] They are interested in the elections. They are interested that peace is safeguarded in our country--as I said, that the Honduran people solve their own destiny.

[Question] What political climate did you describe to persons interested in knowing about Honduras?

[Answer] When one travels abroad, one gets a little detached. One forgets about petty rivalries, and you can be sure we spoke well about our country, its representatives and its political leaders, and even those who are not.

NICARAGUA

U.S. CLAIM OF ARMS TO EL SALVADOR 'SLANDER'

PA051437 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] According to a Washington-datelined report carried by EFE today, the U.S. State Department has accused Cuba of sending arms to El Salvador through Nicaragua for the guerrillas in that Central American country. The report says State Department spokesman William Dyess attacked our country with lies, charging that arms from abroad are being given to the guerrillas and that the channel for this delivery is through Nicaragua. Citing evidence which he doesn't exhibit to the press, the State Department spokesman said Cuba is one of the sources of these arms and that other sources cannot be named for the time being.

The report adds that according to Dyess, U.S. policy toward Nicaragua is being revised and that Lawrence Pezzullo, U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, will leave soon for Washington for consultations.

Apparently, a phase in the slander campaign against our revolution has been set in motion in the United States. This type of information shows us once more the need to maintain our watchful attitude in the face of the maneuvers of imperialism and respond strongly to the watchword of the present moment: Join the people's militias to defend the revolution.

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS DIPLOMATS FROM EL SALVADOR

PA051456 LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Feb 81 pp 3, 11

[Excerpts] Nicaragua yesterday ordered the withdrawal of all its diplomatic personnel from El Salvador 2 days after El Salvador recalled its personnel in Managua.

Observers view this as a worsening of relations between Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The withdrawal of the personnel of the Nicaraguan Embassy worsens the situation between the two governments since the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry announced the same thing 2 days ago. Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said this must not be interpreted as a break of relations.

FOREIGN MINISTER REVEALS SOMOZIST INVASION PLANS

PA052145 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2026 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Managua, 5 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockman revealed today that there are invasion plans against Nicaragua. These plans are organized by Somozists living in New Orleans and Miami; in the United States and Honduras.

D'Escoto made this announcement at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport, moments before leaving for India where he will attend the nonaligned countries foreign ministers' conference.

The Sandinist government recently built a plaza named "Nonalined Countries" in which are located a forest of gigantic poles on which the flags of the 93 Third World countries will be hoisted.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister said that the invasion plans organized by the Somozists in Miami, New Orleans and Tegucigalpa will be carried out this month.

"Nicaragua has irrefutable evidence that these invasion projects are being organized by reactionary and counterrevolutionary persons, with the protection of the authorities," Miguel d'Escoto added.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister also referred to destabilization plans and an international campaign against the Sandinist regime.

The newscast Sucesos broadcast by Radio Continental said that there will be charges of officials within the Foreign Relations Ministry.

BARRICADA CRITICIZES HERITAGE FOUNDATION STUDY

PA050111 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26-28 Jan 81 pp 2, 9

["International Commentary" section: "Coincidences between the Recalcitrant Imperialists and the Local Reactionaries,"--passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Excerpts] Introduction

We begin publication of the document entitled U.S. POLICY AND THE MARXIST THREAT IN CENTRAL AMERICA, written at the request of the HERITAGE FOUNDATION of Washington, D.C. We feel our people should be aware of the threats currently hovering over them, and specifically of the plans the most reactionary sectors of Yankee imperialism are trying to implement to stop the struggle of the Latin American peoples for their liberation precisely at a time when the beautiful dawn of the final victory of the Salvadoran patriots and revolutionaries is appearing on the Central American horizon.

The analysis we are now presenting is a clear demonstration of the willingness of the most fanatical reactionary sectors to leave thoughtfulness aside inorder to achieve their objectives, which boil down to protecting past and present U.S. interests. The analysis made by Mr Digiovanni--an avowed former CIA agent who is closely linked to Reagan's Latin American advisers--is an unabashed expression of the true concept that was hidden for many years under the mantle of an alleged defense of the "Western Christian civilization" of the so-called "Free World." The document impudently discusses direct intervention in our affairs "for the protection of the vital interests of the United States." It takes for granted that we are the backyard of the imperialist power and that it is necessary to guarantee the survival of the system of exploitation, impoverishment and death to which our people have been subjected for decades.

Digiovanni--who is a faithful representative of these backward sectors--casts aside all democratic demagoguery about the alleged paternal interest of the United States in our well-being, our independence and our liberty and talks openly about the means and mechanisms inperialism can and should use against us to keep us subdued. His arsenal includes strengthening of the criminal armies, sabotage and economic pressures, manipulation of recalcitrant managerial sectors, [creation of] economic difficulties, the anticommunist banner, defamation of the socialist camp, the ghost of the Cuban presence and so forth.

In his own way this contemporary fascist proposes "a final solution" for the revolutionary insurgency of the Central American peoples: the overthrow of revolutionary power in Nicaragua by force and the drowning of the militant Salvadoran people and the Guatemalan revolutionary insurgents in blood.

Digiovanni rules out any consideration of human rights in this area because these are insubstantial and assigns, in the specific case of Nicaragua, a key role in the development of his plans to the entrepreneurs of the HIGHER COUNCIL OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, the traditional political parties and the church, all of which are, according to him, united against the present reconstruction government and the Sandinist Front. With total disregard for the most elementary humanitarian considerations, Digiovanni does not hide his hope that the remnants of the former National Guard in the area may play a role in the MILITARY overthrow of our revolutionary government.

The analysis was published during the second half of October 1980. We have no doubt that this document and the comments added by BARRICADA's editorial staff to each of the positions it outlines will shed new light on recent statements, proposals and events in our country.

[Heritage Foundation Study] October 15, 1980.

Although the Carter administration was right in feeling that some changes were required in Central America, it made a big mistake when it turned to "ardent leftists" (as the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador described them) in search of a solution. By the time the administration realized these "ardent leftists" were Marxist revolutionaries who were armed and interested only in exploiting these problems, a Marxist government had been installed in Nicaragua and potentially mortal wounds had been inflicted on El Salvador. Insurgency had gained strength in Guatemala and terrorism was beginning in Honduras.

There are fundamental differences between the people and the problems of these countries. Communism is the common threat to all of them; as long as it exists with any degree of strength in any of these countries, the other ones will be in danger. However, although the Marxist government in Nicaragua may eventually fall because of its own errors, El Salvador's security demands that the removal of the government in Managua be expedited.

The Anticommunist Banner

[BARRICADA] The common element in our socieites is none other than a system of exploitation of the great national majorities for the benefit of ravenous oligarchies in close and direct contact with Yankee imperialism. The "communist threat" was the argument used by Somoza to justify his system of terror and repression of the Nicaraguan people. The "communist threat" is the banner of the murder crusade by the gorillas of Uruguay, Chile, Haiti, El Salvador and Guatemala, just as it was in the past with Batista, Trujillo, Perez Jimenez, Arana and so forth.

However, the Digiovannis have lackeys in Nicaragua. LA PRENSA reported on 12 October 1980 that "Robelo denounced what he labeled as 'the clear tendency of the Nicaraguan Government toward a totalitarian position and defined the Sandinist Front as an armed party and sole ruler of the country under a Marxist-Leninist concept.'" A few months later, on 10 January 1981, Robelo insisted on unearthing the old Somozist slogans by referring to the Covernment of National Reconstruction as "a new Marxist-Leninist totalitarian dictatorship" and saying that attempts are being made to impose it." [quotation marks as published]

According to Digiovanni, the "communist threat" to El Salvador is reason enough to EXPEDITE the removal of the government in Managua." We can surmise that this former CIA agent takes for granted the existence of plans for that purpose and that he proposes that they be expedited. As we will see later on in this document, the guidelines and political proposals of the sectors which our people accurately describe as traitorous have a specific role in these plans, whether they are aware of it or not.

[Heritage Study] Nicaragua: Economic Problems

The economic situation will become more serious by December 1980 and may cause at least a limited degree of discontent among the population at the end of the harvest season (May-June 1981), when the nation will have a serious monetary deficit unless it receives massive foreign aid.

[BARRICADA] The hopes that the Yankee interventionists are harboring regarding the economic problems that Nicaragua is facing, which is the result of the control that imperialism had over our economy for many decades and of the lack of economic rationale on the part of the dictatorship, are clearly noticeable in Digiovanni's expressions. Furthermore, there is a strange coincidence between those views and others which are already familiar to us.

"IN CLOSING, I WANT TO WARN OUR PEOPLE ABOUT THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION LOOMING IN OUR COUNTRY...THE NEED FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE IS ENORMOUS...WE ARE HEREBY POINTING TO THE GOVERNMENT FRONT AND ITS SATELLITE ORGANIZATIONS AS BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ECONOMIC CHAOS THAT NICARAGUA MAY FALL INTO THROUGH THEIR BLIND LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY."

According to Robelo and the most recalcitrant imperialist sectors, the consequences of the economic fiasco caused by the successive Somozist administrations should be blamed on the revolution. However, our people are clearly aware of the efforts made by certain economic sectors to sabotage economic recovery: capital drain, lack of investment, sabotage, obstructing the flow of raw materials, negative influence on some markets and so forth. By the same token, the recovery indexes reached last year, the workers' tremendous efforts to improve production, grants and loans for producers and so forth are clear indications that the economic work of the revolution has not only not been unproductive but also that it has actually been successful.

These liars want to make believe that the foreign debt that so negatively weighs over our economy was entered into by the revolutionary government. They do not mention even by chance that the international prices of our export items are set by forces totally outside our influence. Nor do they want to mention the economic blackmail attempts promoted by the sectors that speak through Digiovanni and probably through Robelo.

[Heritage Foundation Study] PRIVATE NICARAGUAN ECONOMISTS THINK THE AMOUNT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE HAS KEPT THE PEOPLE HERE FROM FEELING THE REAL EFFECTS OF THE DETERIORATION OF THE ECONOMY.

A Suggestion To Drown the Economy

[BARRICADA] How blithely it is stated that so-called Nicaraguans are lamenting that the people are not suffering the full effects of the economic problems that they are magnifying. However, this argument contradicts the alleged lack of efficiency and ability of the Sandinist economy.

We Nicaraguans are aware that international aid has not reached the levels that our needs require, let alone U.S. "aid" (which is really loans). Yes, there is the case of some nations whose solidarity has gone beyond their own possibilities. We Nicaraguans will be eternally grateful for that solidarity from nations which have tried to help in reconstruction without pressure, without humiliating conditions, without harming national sovereignty.

However, there are those who believe that the final solution to our problems should always come from abroad, perhaps because they have never trusted this people and their own selfish hopes are focused on international support since they have no popular support at home.

It is sufficient to say: "We deserve international support BUT WE MUST BE AWARE THAT THAT AID IS STARTING TO WORRY US BECAUSE THERE ARE SIGNS OF ALMOST COMPLETE CONTROL BY AN ORGANIZATION..." (Robelo, LA PRENSA 12 October 1980)

As Robelo is thus calling for a halt to or, at least, a consideration of international assistance to our people, Digiovanni is clearly stating that it is a matter of using the economic problems that they themselves helped create to deprive the revolution of the popular support it now has. Of course, if we put two and two together, they are trying to satisfy their ambition by increasing the hunger and misery of our people.

[Heritage Foundation Study] GROWING DISCONTENT IN NICARAGUA

Despite their growing disenchantment with the Sandinist Government, Nicaraguan workers are still emotionally linked to the revolutionary movement. It can be expected that that link will grow weaker as the economy deteriorates. Locally organized movements and minor armed uprisings against the Sandinist government have occurred and parts of the rural area have turned openly hostile to the government representatives touring the area.

No doubt these discontented Nicaraguans could be backed in their armed struggle against the Sandinists by the former national guardsmen who are now in exile.

Management and Imperialism

[BARRICADA] The city and rural workers' identification with the revolution, behind which they are the power, is being presented to international public opinion as just an emotional reaction. The contempt they have toward the working classes makes them think that the workers cannot think. They will do anything to have the workers loyalty and to encourage the plotting of individuals or groups representing private enterprise. Going over the situation here, it is obvious that the loyal servants of management are no other than the leaders of the Nicaraguan Workers Federation (CTN), who today are in holy alliance with the leaders of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) and their parties. Just a few days ago, Huembes was yelling for total labor union freedom, disregarding the fact that since the victory of the revolution more labor unions have been organized than ever before in the history of Nicaragua. There is so much freedom that under the pretext of being a union leader he shouts from the management headquarters his loyalty to the exploiters.

The possibility of promoting an armed movement against the revolutionary government is discussed in the open, shamelessly and carelessly disregarding the 50,000 Nicaraguans who gave their lives to give us the peace we enjoy today.

The alleged irrationality of Salazar's plot and its relationship with well-known elements of the genocidal national guard are analyzed in an interesting fashion in Digiovanni's statements. This new fashion makes even worse the open identification of prominent members of private enterprise with Salazar's plot and his accomplices, and this was openly expressed at the meeting in the Margot Theatre.

Meanwhile, the most reactionary sectors o[illegible]ternational right are demanding the implementation of military plans against [illegible]aguan people and the local rightwing has suspiciously been conducting for seve[illegible] a campaign against the military security and policy-making institutions i[illegible]f our defense in case of aggression. Since those famous articles whose contents can[illegible] summarized more or less in the argument "arms for what?" by comparing our alleged militarism to Costa Rican civilism, to making furious accusations against the organization of the defense in the Sandinist People's Militias and the Sandinist People's Army (EPS), there is by all means a scornful attitude toward our people's security and their historic gains.

"We are worried about militarism....On 19 July there was too much militarism. To spend that much money in such an enormous military apparatus just to show the arms' brutal force," Robelo (LA PRENSA 12 October 1980)

In a public speech delivered on 10 January 1981 "...Robelo criticized waste and unproductive militarism..." while in th opinion of expert Digiovanni, a former CIA agent, our military forces are still weak and therefore this is the right time to take military action against us. Bourgeois leaders such as Robelo, Fletes, Montalvan, Jose Espinoza, Huembes and others are trying to convince us that we should not improve on our military capacity nor develop our fighting spirit. If their plan works and they manage to convince the most aggressive sectors of imperialism, they will catch us unprepared, defenseless and then power will be seized by the traitors. Is this coincidence or opportunism?

[Heritage Foundation Study] Division Among the Sandinists

A clash between the Sandinist National Liberation Front leaders and its members, unless promoted by noncommunist Nicaraguans, could really lead to the replacement of one communist government by another.

It will not be easy to overthrow the current communist Government of Nicaragua, despite the people's unrest, other than through military action. Under the proper circumstances, the Nicaraguans by themselves are prepared to carry out such an action, and any military or congressional support from the United States would be unnecessary and yield negative results.

Forces of the Opposition

The church and political parties are planning to protest against the Sandinist's recent announcement that the elections for a new government will be held in 1985, 3 years after than what they expected.

The free labor unions are successfully competing for the support of the workers who are beginning to lose faith in the unions organized by the Sandinists. The private sector is united under an umbrella organization, COSEP, which has the authority to speak for them.

Human Rights

Finally, the Permanent Human Rights Commission headed by Jose Esteban Gonzalez is one of the free democratic forces in Nicaragua.

We should be able to use our limited resources in a well-organized program, especially against the Marxist-Sandinist regime. We should aid free unions, the church, the private sector, independent political parties, the free press and those who really defend human rights.

The longer this regime remains in power, the stronger its security machinery will become and the harder it will be to displace it.

Nicaragua: Recommended Policies

[BARRICADA] It would be well to determine if during his trips throught Central America in August 1980 former CIA agent Digiovanni talked with Nicaraguans and who these Nicaraguans might be, whose statements allow him to say that there is a possibility of waging armed attacks against the GRN [National Reconstruction Government]. It is noteworthy that the Salazar plot occurred a few weeks after this. It is possible that the withdrawal of the "opposition" from the State Council was, in Digiovanni's opinion "the appropriate circumstance" for the military operation they proclaim?

Anyhow, our people can now better understand the behavior of the CTN and CUS in recent weeks in their intensive efforts to place confused workers as the caboose of the country-peddling bourgeoisie.

It would be a shame because such opinions by adventurers like Digiovanni can only lead to a political abyss, more so if they realize the impossibility of deceiving the Nicaraguan people again. They can never deceive the people, much less think of seizing power with weapons. This will never happen. History has taught us that when people have attained the total victory and with a peoples government in power. They will never allow it to be wrested from their hands. They would rather die in battle than return to humilliation and exploitation.

Jose Esteban Gonzalez would of course be there. If we are to believe Digiovanni, he lives in hiding (?). However, he receives from 50 to 60 persons a day. The "expert" publishes a commercial ad which is unique among all those published in the reactionary press: HE OPENLY ASKS INTERESTED PARTIES TO FINANCE J.E. GONZALEZ.

These statements coincide with those of Adan Fletes who said on 10 January that they should not feel alone or frustrated, BECAUSE IF THE COMMUNISTS ARE SUPPORTED BY SATELLITE CUBA, THE DEMOCRATIC SECTORS IN NICARAGUA ALSO HAD THE SUPPORT OF THE FREE WORLD AND OF DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES..."

It is evident that those who think like Digiovanni, that the National Reconstruction Government should be overthrown by force of arms, are willing to support the movement with their "limited" resources.

These "limited" resources, as has been proven throughout U.S. relations with Latin America and other Third World regions, go from the persuasive activities of their underground agents, to the landing of troops, passing through the range of disinformation campaigns, diplomatic pressures, political and economic blockade, and the supply of military hardware to its allied forces.

However, in view of the unyielding determination to fight until victory, which is growingly stronger among oppressed countries or those building independent and democratic societies. All sorts of imperialists interventions will be futile. Sooner or later people will break their shackles and defeat the enemies of peace and progress, regardless of how great their power may be.

This is here where the logic of Digiovanni and his followers fail. The lessons of history are conclusive in this respect. Humanity will march irreversibly toward greater organization and social progress, as long as the light of powerful examples of peoples who have defeated imperialism and colonialism in Asia and Africa shines, and to the extent that Latin America defends its right to sovereignty and self-determination without concessions of any kind. As long as the Nicaraguan Sandinist people's revolution maintains on high the flags which gave us freedom in Santo Domingo, the dead in Chile, Uruguay, Guatemala and so many sister countries will not have fallen in vain. The Salvadorans and their peoples and revolutionary organizations are confirming this lesson at this very moment.

NICARAGUA, HUNGARY SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

PA060238 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Representatives of the Hungarian Government have signed a technological cooperation agreement with Nicaragua, described as a first step toward closer relations between the two nations.

Imre Szekacs, chief of the Hungarian delegation, signed the agreement to bring two groups of experts to Nicaragua to offer assistance in key sectors such as health and regional planning.

The agreement also provides a scholarship program for Nicaraguans to make specialized studies in Hungary.

The Hungarian delegation remained in the country for 3 days, during which it met with Deputy Planning Minister Luis Enrique Figueroa and other Nicaraguan Government officials.

CASTRO MEETS WITH GDR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN WEISS

FL051241 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1232 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night met with Dr Gerhard Weiss. Dr Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, is heading his country's delegation to the 10th session of the Cuba-GDR Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. During their meeting, Fidel and Dr Weiss spoke about the economic cooperation between Cuba and the GDR and about their development plans for this 1981-85 5-year period. Gerhard Weiss conveyed a friendly greeting to Fidel from Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany's Central Committee and chairman of the GDR's State Council.

CUBA, GDR SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL IN CEREMONY

FL051953 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The signing ceremony of the protocol of the 10th meeting of the Cuba-GDR Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation took place a few minutes ago at the Cubanacan Protocol Hall. Signing for the Cuban side was Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and for the GDR Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of that fraternal country's Council of Ministers. The signing of the protocol is within the framework of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed during the last visit to Cuba by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council.

Citrus Plant Assistance

FL050150 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Within the framework of the 10th working session of the Cuba-GDR Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, a preliminary protocol was signed this afternoon for the construction of a citrus processing plant in Ciego de Avila Province with the significant participation of the GDR. The new plant, similar to the one already under construction in Jaguey Grande, Matanzas Province, will produce regular and concentrated orange and grapefruit juices, essential oil [aceite esencial] from orange and grapefruit and livestock feed. The final agreement will be signed during this first quarter. The preliminary protocol was signed by Manuel Gutierrez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic, scientific and Technical Cooperation; and Horst Illgen, deputy minister of foreign trade of the GDR.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER OPENS HAVANA CULTURE MEETING

PA060254 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Nicaraguan culture minister, Ernesto Cardenal, yesterday opened the meeting of Latin American and Caribbean writers which will meet for 2 days at the Casa de las Americas in Havana. The opening ceremony was presided over by Cuban Culture Minister Alejandro Hart. This meeting, promoted by Casa de las Americas, is part of the 1981 Casa prize activities held in this capital city. The meeting is attended by Latin American intellectuals who act as judges in the contest, as well as other guests, including novelist Gabriel Garcia Marquez from Colombia, Carlos Gonzalez [name indistinct] Rivera from Panama, Vladimir [name indistinct] from Czechoslovakia, [name indistinct] from the Soviet Union and Rene Sabaleta from Bolivia.

Appeal Read at Writers Meeting

FL042132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2106 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpt] At the meeting of Latin American and Caribbean writers which opened this morning at Casa de las Americas in Havana, Gabriel Garcia Marquez read an appeal for the sovereign and democratic rights of the peoples of our America.

The document--which was signed by about 500 prominent personalities of Latin American arts and literature prior to the meeting--states: Latin America and the Caribbean are facing a new international political reality. Instead of encouraging democratic rapprochement regardless of how restricted it might be, the United States has undertaken a campaign of intimidation and misinformation. This campaign, adds the document, could be the immediate prelude to new armed aggressions against our peoples. The appeal for the sovereign and democratic rights of the peoples of our America read this morning at the Latin American and Caribbean writers' meeting also mentions the U.S. campaign against Cuba. The document says that an essential part of this campaign is aimed at reestablishing the atmosphere of enmity and distrust against Cuba and progressive forces that support Cuba. It is further aimed at deepening divisions between our countries by means of artificial causes and the terrible U.S. apparatus of news manipulation and distortion.

It is a new form of war, adds the appeal, as perverse as an armed war and it not only threatens the Cuban experience but also the entire future of the continent. The aforementioned appeal read this morning at Casa de las Americas says that Latin American and Caribbean writers, intellectuals and artists, convinced that the identity of our peoples is linked to their cultural unity, proclaim our right, our duty and our determination to defend it on all fronts and we call on our friends over the entire world to demand through all possible means respect for the sovereign and democratic rights of the peoples of our America. Once the document was read, Roberto Fernandez Retamar [deputy director of Casa de las Americas] announced that it would be available to the participants in the meeting who may want to support it with their signature.

LIGHT INDUSTRY TECHNICAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FORMED

FL042258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2137 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] A technical advisory council of the Light Industry Ministry has been created in the presence of Flavio Bravo, member of the party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers. The council has 67 members and is composed of a bureau and eight committees. The latter cover the various branches of the light industry. Leonel Amador Perez, director of science and technology of the Light Industry Ministry, heads the council. Speaking at the ceremony for the creation of the Light Industry Ministry's Technical Advisory Council, Light Industry Minister Manuel Millares emphasized that it was necessary to take advantage of the technical expertise of the council. Minister Millares also referred to the fundamental problems that must be taken care of by the Technical Advisory Council.

MORA HERMAN: PERU-ECUADOR CONFLICT BENEFITS U.S.

FL051602 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Excerpts] In addition to the tense Latin American situation, markedly more serious in Central America where U.S. imperialism is developing a policy of cynical intervention, now we have an armed conflict between Peru and Ecuador which will not benefit those two nations.

Since Thursday, 22 January, as you will see in a film received via satellite, there have been clashes on the border between the two countries along the El Condor Mountain Range. The two governments are accusing each other of having initiated hostilities, of having seized the other's territory, and the two countries' media have published various versions as to casualties suffered by the two sides, number of helicopters shot down and damages to equipment.

Ecuador has requested the intervention of the Organization of American States and the mediating efforts of a commission designated by that organization. Peru has rejected that proposal and stated that the problem should be taken up by those countries designated guarantors of the Rio pact.

Later on in 1960, Ecuador denounced the Rio accord because it considered it to be a violation [of Ecuador's rights] and since then the border dispute between the two countries has been latent even though armed confrontation had not occurred, as in this instance, since 1941.

Both Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos and Peru's President Fernando Belaunde Terry are blaming each other for the aggression. Roldos charges that Belaunde had begun preparing the attack since the first days of this year and having unleashed this aggression to hide the grave socioeconomic crisis being faced by the Peruvian Government. For his part, Belaunde charges that Ecuador has violated the Rio accord and invaded Peruvian territory by surprise.

However, what is really behind this war between two countries which in the end have very similar problems and a common enemy, the United States? Maneuvering behind the conflict are the Yankee transnationals which, even though in agreement in exploiting the two peoples, also have differences or confrontations as a result of ambition. Coinciding with the armed clash is the holding in Lima of the sixth congress of the General Confederation of Workers of Peru. The representative of the Ecuadorean workers to that congress, Carlos (Salazar), proclaimed in his speech of greetings that the day when the workers take up arms it will not be to kill each other but to (?expel) the transnationals and U.S. imperialism.

This conflict between Peru and Ecuador takes place at a time when the most reactionary sector assumes power in the United States and Washington's intervention in El Salvador and Central America in general is intensified. The land in dispute in this conflict is rich in oil on both sides of the border where the clashes have taken place. Texaco operates on the Ecuadorean side and Occidental Petroleum on the Peruvian. The Peruvian and Ecuadorean workers are alarmed by their countries' growing dependency on foreign enterprises and on transnational capital. This conflict creates a strain in the Southern Cone and places in jeopardy the Andean Pact formed by Bolivia, Venezuela and Colombia, in addition to Peru and Ecuador. The Andean Pact has had some internal problems and no one can forget that there is an ongoing dispute between Venezuela and Colombia over border lands.

Summing up, that war can only benefit the U.S. imperialists who have used to their own advantage the legacy of the colonial system of arbitrary borders and latent conflicts.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PENA GOMEZ SAYS GUZMAN WILL NOT SEEK REELECTION

FL042328 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] President Antonio Guzman does not intend to seek reelection to the Presidency of the republic. Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD], maintained this today as he explained his rapprochement with official circles. Pena Gomez recalled that he had withdrawn from official circles until he became convinced that President Guzman was against reelection. Pena Gomez also maintained that the national work of the PRC has been neglected as a result of struggles between PRD factions. In this regard, he said that the next PRD convention cannot be held without immediate reorganizing work. Registration of party members is indispensable for a free convention in which the candidates with more money or more power will be unable to impose themselves over the ones who enjoy the greatest electorate support, the PRD leader stressed.

GRENADA

SOVIET AGRICULTURE EQUIPMENT, SPARE PARTS ARRIVE

FL052357 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Over 60 pieces of equipment along with 2 years of spare parts arrived in the St George's port this morning aboard the (MV Cuba Fox). The equipment comprising 20 irrigation pumps, 15 [word indistinct] vans, 10 bulldozers, 6 tractors, 12 trucks and 30 cases of spare parts came as a result of an agreement between the Government of Grenada and the Soviet Government. The agreement was signed last year by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Brother Bernard Coard while on a visit to the Soviet Union.

Speaking to the RFG [Radio Free Grenada] news today, an official of the People's Revolutionary Government said that the equipment will be used for agricultural purposes. The much needed equipment, he said, will be used to further advance production in both the state and cooperative sectors. He added that with the arrival of irrigation pumps this will [words indistinct] promise to boost production.

The official disclosed that the People's Revolutionary Government greatly appreciates this gift, in his words, coming as it does in our year of agriculture and agroindustry. He also said that it must be pointed out that the commitment of the Soviet Union was to deliver the equipment in the first full month of 1981. It has arrived well within that time in the first week of February. This speedy delivery, the official stated, was particularly appreciated by the PRG. The ship is expected to leave this evening for Santo Domingo, Jamaica and other countries in the region. In addition, two Soviet technicians are expected to arrive in the island shortly to train Grenadians to repair the equipment.

WARNING ON ILLEGAL FISHING BY FOREIGN BOATS ISSUED

FL042348 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Government [PRG] has issued another statement concerning illegal fishing between Grenada's territorial waters and economic zone by foreign boats. In its statement, the PRG notes that illegal fishing is continuing despite several warnings to those involved in the practice that they should cease doing so immediately. Realizing that continuation of the practice poses a serious threat to the livelihood of Grenada's fishermen, fish vendors and the economy as a whole, the government has firmly stated that it will not tolerate the acts which it has described as economic piracy in disregard for the sovereignty of Grenada's natural resources. The statement said that under the law of this country, all foreign vessels caught fishing illegally in Grenadian waters will be seized, the crew prosecuted and their catches confiscated.